

ABSTRACT**PUBLIC ADDRESSING SUPPORTED BY TEMPORARY PRIVATE
ADDRESSING**

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When transmitting signals from a source address in a first private domain (1) like a first Internet Service Provider via a public domain (3) to a destination address in a second private domain (2) like a second Internet Service Provider, it is inefficient to use public addresses like Internet Protocol version-4 addresses in private domains for defining users, connections, sessions when using the public domain (insight). The problem of only a limited number of public addresses being available for increasing demands is solved by temporarily generating, in response to a private address used in one private domain (1,2) for defining an address in an other private domain (2,1), a (fake or ghost) private address in said one private domain (1,2) and by using public addresses for defining borders between private domains (1,2) and public domains (3) (basic idea), with private addresses taking care of the routing within a private domain (1,2). Private domains (1,2) comprise border units (13,14,23,24).

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Figure 2